

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JUN 17 CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists
& Apothecaries, Wilmington, N. C.

MAY 9TH, 1853. 38-1f

D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN,
GEO. HOUSTON,
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., NEW YORK,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WOLVESLEY & REED, Druggist, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and
Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, WIL-
MINGTON, N. C.

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval
Stores, &c., and other produce,
at the store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North
Water Street. Nov. 1, 1853. 50-3t 9-1f

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO JESSE H. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WHITING, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSONS, Esq., President Commercial Bank—WILMING-
TON, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs
the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his
line of business. He keeps constantly on hand Lime, Con-
crete, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick
etc., etc.

N. B.—Distiller of Turpentine,—is prepared to
pat up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVI-
SIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received
and promptly attended to.

Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 23rd, 1853. 12-tf

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves
Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, WIL-
MINGTON, N. C. [30-7-1y]

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INSPECTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends
and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF
NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful
for their patronage, promising to transact business with
him and his assistants as far as possible.

JOHN A. AVIRETT,
Catherine Lake, Co. Onslow 4th Nov., 1853. 9-1f

Standard, Raleigh copy till 1st January, and send
this to office for payment.

24-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the appointment of Inspector
of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those
in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.

May 7, 1853. 208-1w-37-1f

W. H. MCKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FOR-
WARDER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
South Front Street, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores
and other produce.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

J. M. ROBINSON,
Hardware Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.*

EDWARD H. TOWN,
134 Broad St., Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER AND Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-
GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT-POUCHES, RIFLE-
LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities
and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere

July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his
town and country friends for the paternal hospitality he has
received from them for the past year, and would respectfully
inform them that he has just returned from the North with
FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now re-
ceiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a
continuation of the same. He has on hand the following a-
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AT REDUCED PRICES:
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July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now completed arrangements, where-
as he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARL-
VILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-
road, LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *For*

\$1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good stables and an abundance
of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—

Price 60 cents per day. Those who may leave HORSES with
him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.

He will be happy to offer some better ENTERTAIN-
MENT for his friends and others who may favor him
with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the great-
est efforts will be used to give satisfaction.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

MARLVILLE DEPOT,
12 miles from Wilmington, *For*

August 5, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.

1000 PAIR OF BROGANS Come at last,

what we will warrant to be the best in mar-

ket quality. For sale as cheap as the cheapest, by

JONES & GARDNER.

BOYS', Children and Infants' Hats and Caps. The as-
sortment at the Hat store cannot be surpassed in rich-
ness and variety, and as prior we would only say, call
and C. MYERS.

25 DOZEN UMBRELLAS.

I HAVE just received my fall supply of Umbrellas, Blue
Black and Green, also a few Ginghams, all sizes, from
2 to 26 inches; 5 doz. Silk Umbrellas, black and
brown. My Umbrellas are manufactured to order, and I
make them to be superior to any others sold in this
market. Inspection invited.

C. MYERS.

NOTICE.

TALL OW WANTED.—The highest market price will
be paid for Tallow, by

WESSEL & ELLERS.

Sept. 1st, 1853. 62-1f

NOTICE.

FRANCIS HEAD'S WORK.—A Faggot of French

Sticks; or Paris in 1851. \$1. A fortnight in Ireland.

S. W. WHITAKER'S.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1854.
Daily paper one year..... \$6.00 Invariably
Weekly..... 2.50 in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854.

18-tm

The Battle of New Orleans.

Yesterday, the 8th of January, was an anniversary ever memorable in the history of the country, being that of Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans. Considering the relative numbers and state of preparation of the two armies, the defense of New Orleans by General Jackson, ranks among the very greatest and most important events in the history of the country. With not more, and perhaps less, than six thousand troops, chiefly undisciplined militia, behind the most hastily constructed and inefficient entrenchments, Gen. Jackson repulsed and defeated fourteen thousand of Wellington's peninsular veterans, under General Sir Edward Packenham. The British loss was about two thousand killed and wounded, all of whom they left on the field of battle upon their precipitate retreat to their ships. The American loss was very small, some seven killed and six wounded.

Although a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, some fifteen days before the battle, still that fact was not known at the time of its being fought, nor for a very considerable time afterwards—a least six weeks. The repulse of the British saved New Orleans from plunder by an army whose motto was "beauty and boudy," as well as the whole South-West, from the imminent danger of a servile insurrection, with all its untold and unimaginable horrors. And although it could not have had any effect in modifying the provisions of the treaty already negotiated, and in which the British government made no abandonment of the right of search, claimed by them, and the insolent exercise of which towards American vessels mainly provoked the war; still there can be no doubt that the respect it enforced for the prowess of the American arms, has had more effect in restraining British insolence upon this and other points, where a different course might lead to the renewal of hostilities that all the parchment and red tape contracts can.

One of the Bad Appointments:

That of George N. Sanders as Consul to London—Sanders, it will be remembered, got hold of the Democratic Review some two years since, and made the organ of abuse against nearly everything in the party that was respectable from position or venerable from age; he made it the organ of Filibustering and of the anomalous cant of "Young America."—In fact, the connection of Mr. Sanders with the Review tended to evil, and only evil—to disorganization in the ranks of the Democratic party, and to a demoralization of the tone of public opinion generally. How Mr. Sanders came to be appointed Consul to London, we cannot pretend to say; but however it was effected, it was a bad appointment, and his subsequent as well as previous course has shown it. In London, he has chosen to step out of his official line of duty, to ally himself with all sorts of revolutionists and revolutionary schemes, while he has become the correspondent, over his own signature, of the New York Herald, and thus the abettor and advocate of every notion subversive of European governments, and destructive of our peaceful relations with them. The President will certainly remove him; at any rate, the Senate will reject him and the British government demand his recall.

The North Carolina Statesman.

We have received the first number of the weekly issue of this paper, published at Raleigh, by EDWARD CANTWELL and W. WHITAKER, Esqrs., EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., Editor. The semi-weekly will be commenced as soon as the Editor's arrangements can be completed. It is a very neatly printed sheet; with political views identical with those promulgated by Mr. CANTWELL through the columns of the Free Press during the canvass in this district last summer, to which we need not now remark, that our own views have been, and are directly opposed upon the question of the public Lands. The price of the Statesman is \$2 for the weekly, \$4 for the semi-weekly.

LATEST BY THE CANADA.

The reports of a bloody battle near Calafat are contradicted. Fort St. Nicholas, in Georgia, taken by the Turks from the Russians, has been re-taken by the Russians, the Turkish garrison having been surprised and slaughtered, only 80 having escaped out of 1,500.

Five thousand Russian cavalry attacked the Turkish Camp at Vladi-Dogee, in Armenia, but the Turks defeated them, the people of the country joining in the pursuit. The Turks lost one thousand men. Russian loss not given.

We do not remember on what day of the week the battle was fought, but we question much if there would have been any postponing until Monday on account of the sacredness of the Sabbath. The work of killing is seldom postponed for any consideration.

The anniversary will be celebrated to-day in a good many of the larger cities. It should not be forgotten. On the last anniversary, Clark Mills' bronze Equestrian Statue of Jackson, was inaugurated in Washington City, and an eloquent oration delivered by Senator Douglas. We have looked at this statue of Mills' frequently, from all points of view, and we cannot reconcile it to ourselves that the best attitude in which to present the stern, collected old Roman to posterity, is charging about on a cowering horse, rearing up on his hind legs, like a turn-out at a militia muster. Not so did he sit at New Orleans; nor did any such display crush the U. S. Bank. Calmness, dignity and cool decision should characterize any status worthy of Jackson; all prancing or rearing is abominable.

DAILY JOURNAL, 9th inst.

Gas.

We have received some communications on the subject of the Gas, and the rate at which it is supplied by the Company to consumers, the writers of which find fault with the present prices as being too high, and, as they contend, out of all proportion to the expense of lighting with camphine.

For various reasons, we have thought it best not to publish anything upon this subject at present, but the chief one has been the very limited experience which either the Company or the citizens have had in the practical working of the matter. The company have not had sufficient time to see the exact note to which they can reduce the price of Gas and yet save themselves; nor have the citizens yet learned the most economical mode of using the light. It would appear that the price—\$7 per thousand—is the same rate with that charged in Macon, Augusta and Columbia for Rosin Gas.

It is a mistake to suppose that light, under any circumstances, can be produced as cheap from Gas as from camphine. Experiments made some years since in Philadelphia, where the rates of Gas are lower than at any other point in the United States, demonstrated the fact that the same amount of light could be produced from camphine for some 20 per cent. less than from Gas. The greater convenience, cleanness, absence of trouble, and freedom from accidents must command Gas, and not its greater or even equal cheapness.

P. S.—Since the above remarks were penned, we have learned that, at a meeting held last night, the Directors of the Company, in consideration of the excitement which seems to exist upon the subject, and from a desire to give public satisfaction, reduced the price of Gas to \$6 per thousand, although \$7 is the universal rate in Southern cities and towns where Rosin Gas is used. The reduction is made purely from the motives stated above, for their experience in the working of the business has not yet been sufficient to show them that Rosin Gas can be profitably sold below the usual rate—\$7.

DAILY JOURNAL, 11th inst.

Snow.—It tried to snow here last Sunday, but after a feeble attempt gave it up in despair. The cars, which got in about noon had two or three inches of snow on their roofs, which showed that there was some snow up the road. Merciful Moses! didn't it freeze last night? Didn't the old bachelors catch it? weren't their toes cold? Served them right—they ought to have had better luck.

BY THE steamer "Union," of the New York and Charleston Line, has been chartered to proceed in search of the San Francisco.

The Perils of Journalism.

We question if there is any business in our country in which the proportion of failure to success is as great as in that of newspaper publishing. Few succeed in any degree worth naming; and the number of those who draw the larger prizes, or, in other words, secure eminent success, is as small as of the drawers of capital prizes in a lottery. It is a striking fact, that there is not a single paper in existence here, now, that was in existence ten years ago—that the number of papers which have perished since that time is double as great as of those still living. Six have died; three survive. Very few of our papers throughout the State can date back ten years, and still fewer—not more, we think, than five or six—have the same proprietors they had five years ago. For this, we might assign a good many reasons, but perhaps the whole would amount to the same as the verdict of the Coroner's jury over the unknown man who "died for want of breath;" in other words, they died for want of adequate support. We hope that this "dark age" in the history of the press of the State is about to cease—that it is to be a permanent "institution," instead of a series of mere experiments, and generally losing ones—that the inducements may be sufficient to attract talent, and retain it, until time gives tact and experience;—for it is a great mistake to suppose that editing alone requires neither training nor preparation, so indispensable to every other occupation.

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For various reasons, we have thought it best not to publish anything upon this subject at present, but the chief one has been the very limited experience which either the Company or the citizens have had in the practical working of the matter. The company have not had sufficient time to see the exact note to which they can reduce the price of Gas and yet save themselves; nor have the citizens yet learned the most economical mode of using the light. It would appear that the price—\$7 per thousand—is the same rate with that charged in Macon, Augusta and Columbia for Rosin Gas.

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The Nebraska Bill.

At various times we have taken occasion, when speaking of the outcry raised against the Administration by disappointed office seekers, to remark that the real test of the soundness of the President or his Cabinet, or of their fitness to administer the Government of the United States, was to be made upon their substantive and substantial acts, upon their measures and recommendations, and not upon the momentous question as to whether John Doe or Richard Roe should have the largest or the smallest spoonful of Government pap. The present long session of Congress will develop more of the real character of men and things, and leave more impress for good or evil, than all the noisy diatribes of all the noisy factionists in the world.

Opportunity, and as it were by express arrangement of some higher power, the test arises upon the bill creating the Territory of Nebraska, and providing for its future admission into the Union as a State. The Territory lies west of the State of Missouri, and north of the Missouri compromise line, and, indeed, appears to come under the provisions of the eighth section of that act, as follows:

"In all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

Judge Douglas, however, in framing the Territorial bill, copies into it the language of the compromise of 1850 in relation to the Territories then organized. The Nebraska bill, as reported, contains the following clause:

"When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

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It is not necessary to add, that the Abolitionists and Free Soilers are up in arms against what they denominate an overriding of the express provisions of the Missouri Compromise; nor that the Administration is characterized as one of the consequences of General Pierce's election; nor that it will, in fact, be supported by every friend of the Administration, and every legitimate influence which the President, as a co-ordinate branch of the legislative power, can exert.

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Russia.—Alison's History.

Any trustworthy information in regard to the power and resources of the Russian Empire, will be received with especial pleasure at the present moment. Robert Walsh, Esq., the distinguished English correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, has collated the following interesting facts from the volume of Alison's *History of Europe*. It may well bear in mind that Alison writes under a strong anti-Russian bias:

Yesterday afternoon, stocks declined slightly when it was known that the British funds were depressed by the news from the Black Sea. But the French speculators and quidnuncs do not interpret the Russian naval success as unfavorable to the cause of England. The leader of the London Times, of the day before yesterday, is deemed absurd. Our morning papers ridicule this sudden blow for immediate British and French hostilities on the ground that Russia had committed, in the attack on the Turkish fortifications, a new and intolerable aggression. What, after a formal declaration of war in each case—bloody engagements in the Principalities and in Asia—Russia was not to act on the defense by land or sea—but was not to strike when, how, and where she could with advantage?

The London Morning Chronicle, of yesterday, recognizes, on the contrary, the rights of war, though that paper is regularly enlisted for the Ottoman Porte.

From the dawn of the question.

I will see in the Times of yesterday, an admiring confirmation of the Moniteur's report of the affairs of Sinope, and intelligence, of a positive aspect, that the Shah of Persia has resolved to side with the Russians. Our politicians do not believe that the British squadrons will be ordered to enter the Black Sea for the purpose of preventing further "naval agitations" and they cry gramey to the suggestions of the London Standard, that the French fleet would be sufficient to destroy the Russian at Sinope. Touching the new German advices of British victories in Asia, of Circassian achievements, and Moslem insurrections in the province of Georgia, no credit is postponed in this meridian. The London Times of yesterday, put forth an able and very interesting plan for the Christians of Turkey: the wit and bearing of the article are almost the reverse of its breathings the day before. A *coup d'état* expected in Spain.

No work connected with the Eastern question has to found so much favor with the London press, as a volume entitled "The Ottoman Empire and its Resources, with Statistical Tables, by Edward Michelson, Doctor in Philosophy." Who the author may be is not mentioned in the article I see; but the extracts show that he had thoroughly studied his subject, and embodied various particular well-timed and useful. Besides furnishing abundant statistics, he presents the domestic and external of the Empire, during the last twenty years, and the causes or immediate antecedents of the war with Russia. Knowledge, conciseness, and impartiality distinguish this edition. He does not expect that the Porte will be in the end, to withstand the power of Russia.

You have learnt from me that the second volume of Sir Archibald Alison's *History of Europe* from Fall of Napoleon, came into my hands some seven days ago, and that one of the chapters of the 5th, of nearly fifty pages—is devoted to Russia, history, progress, resources and prospects; to last years of Alexander and the accession and career of Nicholas. Alison being a diligent, intelligent and fair in his choice of facts, the Czar's Empire possessing now, the strongest arms on the attention of the world, you may well desire a portion of my memoranda derived from his. I have read the whole volume, and can promise it to be less instructive and vigorous than one of his preceding works, though critics may object to the style and sentiment that are common to his writings.

Alison thinks that the simultaneous growth of Russia in Europe and Asia; of the United States of America; and of the British Empire in India and Australia "stand forth pre-eminent in this age of empires." With the first he will view the Mahomedan faith and the boundless extension of the Christian. For Russia, the last and lasting acquisition was the Grand Duchy Warsaw—the Kingdom of Poland. "The constitutional and representative institutions conceded the kingdom, by Alexander, proved worse than in practice."

Their entire failure adds another to the numerous instances which history affords of the danger and futility of transplanting institutions suitable to one race and state of society, a people of a different blood, and in a different stage of social and political existence. With Poland Russia has her advanced posts in the heart of Europe—within 180 miles of both Vienna and Berlin.

Alexander's sister, the Grand Duchess Anne, and the Prince of Orange, now monarch of Holland and Nicholas obtained the hand of the Princess Prussia, sister of Frederick William. These alliances were important in their relation to the internal relations of Europe.

Russia is backed like the United States—as Nature said, by two invincible allies—Time and Space.

The historian estimates her population in Asia, including her army, at seventy millions, of whom the Asiatic amounts to about five. Sixty millions are inhabitants of the country and engaged in navigation. The population doubles every seventy years. This ratio is greater than that of any other of Europe, Russia excepted. The entire surface of Russia in Europe is 2,120,000 square geographical miles. In Great Britain it is two hundred and twenty thousand. Unity of feeling and purpose apply incalculable force to Russian physical means. There have been insurrections and revolts, but none aimed at a change in the form of government or separation of one part of the empire from the other. The Russians are deeply attached to their religion, which is all in all. Their religion enters the eye, the intellect or ear. The clergy are a very numerous body; those who are allowed to marry, their children are still more so; nearly all of these receive elements of education, and they form the chief class of nobles in 1829 embraced 390,000 individuals; some possessed of immense estates; the majority not rich, but have employment in the army. In 1833, the Serfs, or peasants, the property of masters, had increased to nearly twelve millions, in European Russia; the are *adscripti glebae*—land to the soil, and for the most part, engaged in labor of agriculture. Alison thinks it quite a supposition that this immense body of men slaves in the English or American sense of the word, are indeed, liable to be sold with the estate, and cannot leave it without the consent of the master; they constitute, as property, the main part of value, but they enjoy important immunities and advantages, such as might warrant the doubt whether they could do so well, in any other circumstances—the condition of the serf is—general speaking—so as physical, personal comfort goes, equal or superior to that of any peasant in Europe. No separation of families is allowed in sales; the serf cannot be sold apart from the estate unless he consent. All the peasants live in villages. Each village has a certain portion of land, which they cultivate on their account. They cling to the community or dispersion common by each village. According to the travelers and observers of most authority, the liberality of the serfs should never be made a general or compulsory measure, but left to the wants and interests of each locality.

The Russian is prepared for the hardships of war by a continual conflict with the severities of Nature's climate, diet, toll, submissiveness; and all his habits and ideals qualify him for any military discipline and service. Civilization depends entirely on and proceeds from the higher ranks; there is none of that pressure from below which constitutes so important an element in the society of western Europe. Our historian exhibits the Russian military strength as he has been viewed by military writers of reputation. After making every deduction for peculiar deficiencies, he infers that Russia could marshal 900,000 infantry—100,000 cavalry—and 50,000 artillerists, for service beyond her frontier; but the strength is so great in the empire, that it would require more than a year to bring even the half of this immense force to bear on any point either in Europe or Asia. The principal armies are permanently stationed in positions where they may be comparatively

near the probable theatre of military operations, and best promote the purposes of the diplomatic corps. The time required for the concentration of troops on any one point, and malversation in the commissariat, account for the unexpected reverses or trifling successes, which have so often attended the Russian armies on the first breaking out of hostilities. The Grand review of the Russian hosts in September, 1815 when Alexander arrayed on the plains of Oertus, not far from Chalon, in France, 160,000 men including 28,000 cavalry, with 540 pieces of cannon, conveyed an awful idea of the strength of his empire when fairly roused. England's adoption of the free trade system gave a powerful impulsion to agricultural industry in Russia. Her public revenue, though not considerable compared with that of France, England—is perfectly adequate to the support of her vast establishment. Money has a high value, and pay is low. The Russian Navy consist of 30 ships of the line and 22 frigates in the Baltic; 16 sail of the line and 12 frigates in the Black Sea, carrying all in 5000 guns. The sailors being accustomed to close seas only, are not fit to contend with mariners trained on the stormy oceans; yet, like the soldiers they are individually brave, and stand to their guns and point them well; they may eventually prove formidable even to the Colossal maritime strength of England! Thirty thousand soldiers are habitually put on board the Baltic fleet to prepare the ships as transports. One day, evidently, Russia will conquer Turkey. She will rescue the Holy Springs from the hands of the infidels.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The new Congress Library, founded upon the basis of that part of the collection which was saved from the fire, will, after a short time, exceed in value and extent the Library which was burnt. The number of books is now about forty thousand, and when the full amount of the appropriation by Congress shall be expended, it will be about sixty thousand.

It is stated that the average cost of the books lately purchased was only one dollar and seventy-five cents a volume, which may be considered as very reasonable. There is no danger of the destruction of the library again by accidental fire, nor by a repetition of the disaster of 1814. But a Congress Library belongs to every body, and after the books are scattered, there is no certainty that they will always find their way back to their proper places.

The Astor Library in New York, was opened during last week. It contains about a hundred thousand volumes, of the choicest editions and the greatest perfection in binding. The whole amount of the fund for the purchase of this collection was a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and it is not yet exhausted.

Col. Force's collection of works relating to American history, &c., ought to become public property, and be placed out of the reach of fire, and of borrows and other dangers. The collection is believed to be complete within itself in regard to the colonial and revolutionary history of the country, and will be invaluable to the future historian and statesman.

We hope to witness, at some day, the establishment in this city of a great national library for reference, which would be the resort of scholars and library inquirers from every part of the country.

The work of retouchment and reform, promised by every new administration, is to be commenced in the Senate, by bill to increase the salaries of executive officers. This is proper reform, and it is true economy, in public affairs or private, to employ competent agents and pay them liberally. Before furnishing abundant statistics, he presents the every domestic and external of the Empire, during the last twenty years, and the causes or immediate antecedents of the war with Russia. Knowledge, conciseness, and impartiality distinguish this edition. He does not expect that the Porte will be in the end, to withstand the power of Russia.

He has to found so much favor with the London press, as a volume entitled "The Ottoman Empire and its Resources, with Statistical Tables, by Edward Michelson, Doctor in Philosophy." Who the author may be is not mentioned in the article I see; but the extracts show that he had thoroughly studied his subject, and embodied various particular well-timed and useful.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1854.

APPROVED Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOHN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Coming Canvas in North Carolina.

During the summer of 1854 must be fought in this State, not simply the old party battle between Whigs and Democrats, for ascendancy in North Carolina. That contest has been pretty fully decided and few fears for the result of a renewed struggle need be entertained, since the whig party has been compelled, by the progress of public opinion, to abandon its position after position, until Democratic policy upon all the old issues maintains undisputed dominion. But it must also be decided whether the Democratic party will remain true to itself—its principles and its organization. Whether the citadel of Democratic faith which has bid defiance to all attacks from without, is to be betrayed by nominal supporters from within, or to stand proudly up, bearing its old unconquered banner.

It must be seen whether the South will support a national President, or will join in the clamor of his enemies among the disappointed office-holders of New York. It must be seen whether Democrats in North Carolina will move as one man, and that man a true Democrat, or will allow themselves to be split up by the disappointed and defeated aspirants to office, who have adopted the motto of "rule or ruin." All these things, we repeat, will have to be seen. It remains for the Democrats of this State to do their part. The ball will soon open. Let none of us be found wanting.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 4th inst., Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska. It provides, that when the said Territory shall be admitted as a State, or States, it shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as its Constitution may prescribe at the time of its admission. Allows appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases involving the title to slaves. Extends the fugitive slave law over it, etc., etc., besides providing for seat of Government, &c. &c.

A resolution of inquiry in regard to the removal of Collector Bronson, was introduced in the House on Tuesday, the 3d, by Mr. Cutting, "Hard," of New York. On Wednesday, it was laid on the table by a vote of 104 to 66. So the House evidently is not disposed to make that an issue with the Administration.

Bennett's Land Bill has been referred to the Committee of Public Lands in the House, from which it will not receive much favor.

DISASTERS AND SHIPWRECKS.—The packet ship *Staffordshire*, of *Traun & Co.*'s Boston and Liverpool line, recently lost off Cape Sable, involves the largest destruction of life, perhaps as many as 180 persons having gone down with her. She had 143 emigrants aboard. She was 1,800 tons burthen, and her cargo was valued at three quarters of a million.

The steamship *Empire City* is ashore on Barnegat Shoals on the coast of New Jersey.

The number of wrecks and disasters recorded in the Boston papers is greater than we have ever seen before. It is said that the storm of last month has been the most destructive to life and property of any since 1829. We have given all we can find belonging to the trade of this port.

HAMILTON, Jan. 4.—The N. Y. Herald has information that Gen. Gadsden had negotiated a treaty with Mexico, which had been forwarded to Washington, by which, for \$50,000,000, Mexico cedes Lower California, Sonora, and a sufficient territory for a practical Railroad route running from Albuquerque through the Mesilla Valley, as well as a large tract of country, or condition that the United States check the depredations of the Indians.

SAILING OF STEAMERS, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer Northern Light for San Juan, Ohio for Aspinwall, and Star of the South for New Orleans sailed to-day.

The Empire City ashore off Barnegat, will probably be got off.

The steamer *Gazara*, wrecked on the Irish coast, was saved here and valued at \$40,000. Her cargo was worth \$100,000. Both fully insured.

The steamer Illinois did not bring the mails of the Winfield Scott. She passed the steamer San Francisco, hence for San Francisco, on December 24th, disabled. A gale was raging, and she could render no assistance, and she soon drifted out of sight. The San Francisco was a new vessel, on her first Turkey.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO, IF TRUE.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer Northern Light for San Juan, Ohio for Aspinwall, and Star of the South for New Orleans sailed to-day.

The Empire City ashore off Barnegat, will probably be got off.

The steamer *Gazara*, wrecked on the Irish coast, was saved here and valued at \$40,000. Her cargo was worth \$100,000. Both fully insured.

The steamer Illinois did not bring the mails of the Winfield Scott. She passed the steamer San Francisco, hence for San Francisco, on December 24th, disabled. A gale was raging, and she could render no assistance, and she soon drifted out of sight. The San Francisco was a new vessel, on her first Turkey.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO, IF TRUE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The N. Y. Herald has information that Gen. Gadsden had negotiated a treaty with Mexico, which had been forwarded to Washington, by which, for \$50,000,000, Mexico cedes Lower California, Sonora, and a sufficient territory for a practical Railroad route running from Albuquerque through the Mesilla Valley, as well as a large tract of country, or condition that the United States check the depredations of the Indians.

TOWN MATTERS.

The new Commissioners of the town met on Thursday night, agreeably to adjournment. We copy from the Herald of Saturday last the following proceedings of the Board:

Resolved, That all persons elected or appointed to any office or appointment by the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, shall hold their respective offices or appointments during the pleasure of the Commissioners of said town.

The Board went into an Election of Officers for the present year.

R. Morris received an unanimous vote for Town Clerk & Treasurer.

H. M. Bishop was elected Police Officer, and the following persons Town Guard, viz:

Patrick Fallon, Captain, E. Rodenick, Reuben Melton, Gardner Ellis, John Abbott, Armistead, John Craig, Joseph Farrow, Alexander Jordan, F. J. Goode, Jos. R. Guyot, Wm. H. Barr, Jas. F. Cunningham, W. W. Wiggs.

William Holden and Peter Harris, Wood Inspectors.

Charles D. Ellis, Esq., appointed Chief Engineer of the Board, with a salary of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and the power of appointing three Captains of Engines with salaries of Fifty Dollars each.

Mr. John Dillard was also voted Fifty Dollars for services as Captain of Hospital and Guards Company.

Dr. J. C. Abbott, Jr., was appointed Chief, and E. Kidder, Geo. Houston, Col. John McRae, D. McMillan, and B. W. Feary, Assistant Col. Guards.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop received the appointment of Bell Ringer at a salary of Sixty Dollars per annum.

Mr. J. C. Abbott, Jr., being the lowest bidder, the Town Printing was given him Fifty Dollars, which includes all expenses of the present year.

Ordered, That the Stalls in the Market be rented to the highest bidder, at public Auction, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Ordered, That a Transient Tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be levied on all Transient Traders keeping Stores or Sheds in the town of Wilmington during the present year.

Ordered, That the price of Badges the present year be as follows:

Sailor Taverns, \$30 00 Hucksters, \$10 00 Drays, Carts, and one Laboring Men, 10 00 horse Wagons, 10 00 Do Women, 3 00 Pictures, 10 00 Groceries for the connoisseur, 7 00 10 00 Cook Shops, 10 00 Wash Women, 4 00 Wagons, 15 00 Dogs, 1 00

Ordered, That the following Tax for the present year be on each and every—

Patent Office, \$30 00 Billiard Table, 30 00 Livery Stable, 25 00 Restaurant, 15 00 Bowling Saloon, 30 00 Drawing Room House, 10 00

Resolved, That the Regular Meetings of this Board be on the second Thursday in each month.

Starting Intelligence.

Reported Wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and supposed Loss of all on board, consisting of Seven or Eight Hundred Persons—Instant Relief Ordered by the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—The dreadful news has just been received of the wreck of the magnificent steamer San Francisco, which recently left New York for California, with the Third Regiment of the United States Army on board. She was seen in latitude 38 degrees 20 minutes, her decks swept, all her boats lost, and completely disabled. It is feared every soul on board will perish.

Senator Gwin received this intelligence this evening at five o'clock, and immediately applied to the Secretary of the Navy to send a government steamer or vessel of war in search of the wreck, to save, possibly, those on board. There is not one government vessel fit for sea in any one of our Atlantic ports. Senator Gwin applied to the Secretary of War, who, by his honor it is said, promptly authorized the charter of a steamship, to proceed instantly in search of the San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Treasury will no doubt dispatch also all available revenue cutters, in any of our ports, on the same errand of humanity and duty.

Between seven and eight hundred persons are on board the wreck.

The San Francisco is supposed to be the finest steamer ever built for the Pacific trade. She had on board three month's provisions for the troops, stowed away in her hold. Some faint hope still exists that some of the lives will be saved.

During the past year 26,549 barrels of flour were sent to the public warehouse at Fayetteville, N. C., being an increase of 11,739 barrels over the entire receipts of the preceding year.

European Intelligence.

The British steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., with seven days later news from Europe.

Mr. Soule had fought a duel with the Marquis de Turgot, the French Minister at the Court of Spain; and young Soule had fought a duel with the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law to the Empress of France—nobody hurt. There had been a severe storm along the Irish coast.

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